ABN: 87 682 015 048

Incorporated Association Reg No: A0025053K

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| Defence Community Centre |
| Constitution |
| Date |

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| 1 Name of Association | |
|  | The name of the association is “Simpson Barracks Community Centre incorporated”  (in this constitution called "the Association"). |
| 2 Objects | |
| 2.1 | The basic objects of the Association are:   * to support individuals, partners, and families living the Defence lifestyle by offering opportunities for the development of support networks, friendships, and the sharing of knowledge; * to run programs and activities for individuals, partners, and families to minimise the impacts of the Defence lifestyle; * to provide a network to assist members to settle into, actively participate in, and contribute to the local community; * for the mutual benefit of the Defence and local communities by creating a sense of belonging, identity, and integration with the local community. |
| 2.2 | In addition to these basic objects, the objects of the Association consist of the doing of any lawful thing incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects or purposes of the Association. |
| 3 Powers | |
|  | Subject to the Act, the Association may do all things necessary or convenient for carrying out its objects or purposes. |
| 4 Minimum number of members | |
|  | The Association must have at least five members. |
| 5 Definitions | |
|  | In this constitution, unless the contrary intention appears, |
|  | ‘Annual General Meeting’ has the same meaning as in the Act |
|  | ‘Association’ means the association referred to in S.1; |
|  | ‘Board’ means the Board of the Association; |
|  | ‘financial year’ means:   1. the period of time commencing on the date of incorporation of the Association and ending on the following 30 June; and 2. each period of 12 months after the expiration of the previous financial year of the Association, commencing on 1 July and ending on the following 30 June; |
|  | ‘general meeting’ means a general meeting of members convened in accordance with S.14; |
|  | "special general meeting" means a general meeting of the Association other than an annual general meeting; |
|  | ‘member’ means a member of the Association; |
|  | "officer of the Association" means a person elected as an officer of the Association at an annual general meeting or appointed as an officer of the Association under this constitution; |
|  | ‘ordinary member of the Board’ means a member of the Board who is not an officer of the Association; |
|  | “poll” means voting conducted in written form (as opposed to a show of hands); |
|  | ‘the Act’ means the Associations Act in this state or territory; |
|  | ‘regulations’ means regulations under the Act; |
|  | ‘Secretary of the Association’ means:   1. if a person holds office under this constitution as Secretary of the Association, that person; and 2. in any other case, the public officer of the Association. |
|  | "special resolution" has the same meaning as in the Act; |
|  | In this constitution:   1. a reference to a communication being ‘in writing’ means a communication recorded and transmitted in ink on paper; and 2. a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty, and 3. a reference to the exercise of a function includes, if the function is a duty, a reference to the performance of the duty. |
| 6 Alteration of the Constitution | |
|  | This constitution, and the statement of purposes of the Association, and the objects of the Association, must not be amended, repealed or added to except by a special resolution carried at a general meeting. |
| 7 Effect of Constitution | |
| 7.1 | This Constitution binds every member and the Association to the same extent as if every member and the Association had signed and sealed this Constitution and agreed to be bound by it. |
| 7.2 | If there is any inconsistency between this Constitution and the Act, the Act prevails. |
| 8 Membership | |
| 8.1 | The membership of the Association consists of ordinary members, and any of the following classes of members.   1. An Associate Member:   An associate member can be a:   1. retired Defence Force Member; or 2. spouse or partner of a retired Defence Force Member; or 3. a civilian permanently employed by the Department of Defence; or 4. a spouse, partner, or immediate family member of a civilian permanently employed by the Department of Defence; or 5. member of the local community committed to the objects of the Association. 6. A Lifetime Honorary Member   A lifetime membership can be offered to any person who has rendered significant service to the Simpson Barracks Community Centre or a spouse, partner or nominated next of kin of an ADF member killed while on duty, as determined by the Committee. Lifetime Honorary Members will have the membership fee waived and will receive a membership certificate. |
|  | Ordinary members of shall be entitled to vote at General Meetings and stand for or be appointed to any of the offices of the association, except as provided in S.25.5. Each class of members shall be entitled to such other privileges as the Board shall from time to time determine. |
| 8.3 | A person who is:   1. a member of the Australian Defence Force; or 2. a dependant, spouse, partner or immediate family member of an Australian Defence Force member; and 3. is over the age of 18 years,   may apply to be a member of the Association and will become a member if approved by the Board under this constitution and following payment of the entrance fee and annual subscription payable under this constitution. |
| 8.4 | A person is taken to be a member of the Association if the person was one of the individuals on whose behalf an application for registration of the Association under the Act was made. |
| 8.5 | A person who is not a member of the Association at the time of the incorporation of the Association (or who was a member at that time but has ceased to be a member) must not be admitted to membership unless:   1. he or she applies for membership; and 2. the admission as a member is approved by the Board. |
| 8.6 | An application of a person for membership of the Association must:   1. be made in writing or electronically in the form set out in the By-laws; and 2. signed or electronically identified by the applicant; and 3. be lodged with the Secretary of the Association. |
| 8.7 | As soon as practicable after the receipt of an application, the Secretary must refer the application to the Board. |
| 8.8 | When an application is referred to the Board, the Board must by majority vote determine at that meeting or the next whether to approve or reject the application. |
| 8.9 | If the Board takes a decision on an application for membership, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable:   1. notify the applicant in writing of the approval or rejection of the application for membership, whichever is applicable; and 2. if the Board approved the nomination, request payment within 28 days after receipt of the notification of the sum payable under this constitution as the entrance fee and the first year's annual subscription. |
| 8.10 | The Secretary must, within 28 days after receipt of the amounts referred to in S.8.9 (b) within the period mentioned in that subsection, enter the applicant's name in the register of members. |
| 8.11 | The Board may at its discretion agree to waive part or all of the entrance fee or the annual subscription for any period for any member. |
| 8.12 | The Board must ensure that, as soon as possible after the person applies to become a member of the Association, and before the Board considers the person's application, the person is advised:   1. whether or not the Association has public liability insurance; and 2. if the Association has public liability insurance--the amount of the insurance. |
| 8.13 | If the Board rejects an application, the Board must, as soon as practicable, notify the applicant in writing that the application has been rejected. |
| 8.14 | An applicant whose application for membership of the Association is rejected must, if he or she wishes to appeal against that decision, give notice to the Secretary of his or her intention to do so within a period of 14 days from the date he or she is advised of the rejection. |
| 8.15 | When notice is given under S.8.14, the Association in a general meeting no later than the next annual general meeting, must either confirm or set aside the decision of the Board to reject the application, after having afforded the applicant who gave that notice a reasonable opportunity to be heard by, or to make representations in writing to, the Association in the general meeting. |
| 8.16 | A person ceases to be a member of the Association if the person:   1. dies; or 2. resigns from membership of the Association by giving written notice; or 3. is expelled from the Association; or 4. becomes, if the directors so decide in their absolute discretion, an untraceable member because the person has ceased to reside at, attend or otherwise communicate with his or her Registered Address; or 5. becomes of unsound mind or a person who is, or whose estate is, liable to be dealt with in any way under a law relating to mental health; 6. fails to renew membership of the Association by paying the annual membership fee within 3 months after the fee is due, unless the Board decides otherwise. |
| 8.17 | A member is not entitled to resign from membership of the Association except in accordance with this section. |
| 8.18 | A member of the Association who has paid all moneys due and payable by a member to the Association may resign from the Association by giving one month's notice in writing to the Secretary of his or her intention to resign. |
| 8.19 | After the expiry of the period referred to in S.8.19:   1. the member ceases to be a member; and 2. the Secretary must record in the register of members the date on which the member ceased to be a member. |
| 8.20 | A right, privilege, or obligation of a person by reason of membership of the Association:   1. is not capable of being transferred or transmitted to another person; and 2. terminates upon the cessation of membership whether by death or resignation or otherwise. |
| 9 Fees and Subscriptions | |
| 9.1 | The entrance fee for each class of member is the relevant amount determined at each annual general meeting. |
| 9.2 | The annual subscription for each ordinary membership and for each other class of membership (if any) is the relevant amount set out in in the By-laws, or a pro rata annual fee based on the remaining part of the financial year, and is payable in advance on or before 1 February in each year or, if a person becomes a member on or after 1 February in any calendar year, before 1 February in each succeeding calendar year. |
| 10 Register of members | |
| 10.1 | The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members containing:   1. the full name of the member. 2. the postal or residential address of the member. 3. the date of admission as a member. 4. the date of death or time of resignation of the member, 5. details of and reasons for any termination or reinstatement of membership; and 6. any other particulars the Board or the members at a general meeting decide. |
| 10.2 | The register is available for inspection free of charge by any member upon request at any reasonable hour. |
| 10.3 | The register of members must be kept:   1. at the main premises of the Association, or 2. if the Association has no premises, at the Association’s official address. |
| 10.4 | A member may make a copy of or take an extract from the register but shall have no right to remove the register for that purpose. |
| 10.5 | A member of the Association may obtain from the Secretary a copy of any part of the register on payment of a fee of not more than $1 for each page copied. |
| 10.6 | If a member requests that any information contained on the register about the member (other than the member’s name) not be available for inspection, that information must not be made available for inspection if the Board has reasonable grounds for believing the disclosure of the information would put the member at risk of harm. |
| 10.7 | A member of the Association must not:   1. use information obtained from the register of members of the Association to contact, or send material to, another member of the Association for the purpose of advertising for political, religious, charitable or commercial purposes; or 2. disclose information obtained from the register to someone else, knowing that the information is likely to be used to contact, or send material to, another member of the Association for the purpose of advertising for political, religious, charitable or commercial purposes. |
| 10.8 | S.10.7 does not apply if the use or disclosure of the information is approved by the Association. |
| 10.9 | A member must not use information about a person obtained from the register to contact or send material to the person, other than for:   1. the purposes of sending the person a newsletter, a notice in respect of a meeting or other event relating to the Association or other material relating to the Association; or 2. any other purpose necessary to comply with a requirement of the Act or the Regulation. |
| 11 Rights of Membership | |
| 11.1 | A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right:   1. to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by this constitution; and 2. to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and 3. to attend and be heard at general meetings; and 4. to vote at a general meeting; and 5. to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided S.53; and 6. to inspect the register of members. |
| 11.2 | A member is entitled to vote if:   1. the member is a member given such rights under S.8.1 and 2. the member's membership rights have not been not suspended for any reason. |
| 12 Disputes and mediation | |
| 12.1 | The grievance procedure set out in this rule applies to disputes under this constitution between:   1. a member and another member (in their capacity as members); or 2. a member and the Association. |
| 12.2 | The parties to the dispute must meet and discuss the matter in dispute, and, if possible, resolve the dispute within 14 days after the dispute comes to the attention of all of the parties. |
| 12.3 | If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute at the meeting, or if a party fails to attend that meeting, then the parties must, within 10 days, hold a meeting in the presence of a mediator. |
| 12.4 | The mediator must be:   1. a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or 2. in the absence of agreement, a person appointed in consultation with the Defence Community Organisation. |
| 12.5 | A member of the Association can be a mediator. |
| 12.6 | The mediator cannot be a member who is a party to the dispute. |
| 12.7 | The parties to the dispute must, in good faith, attempt to settle the dispute by mediation. |
| 12.8 | The mediator, in conducting the mediation, must:   1. give the parties to the mediation process every opportunity to be heard; and 2. allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and 3. ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties to the dispute throughout the mediation process. |
| 12.9 | The mediator must not determine the dispute. |
| 12.10 | The mediation must be confidential and without prejudice. |
| 12.11 | If the mediation process does not result in the dispute being resolved, the parties may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Act or otherwise at law. |
| 12.12 | This rule does not affect the operation of S.13 Discipline. |
| 13 Discipline | |
| 13.1 | A complaint may be made to the Board by any person that a member of the Association:   1. has refused or neglected to comply with a provision or provisions of this constitution; or 2. has persistently and wilfully acted in a manner injurious or prejudicial to the interests of the Association; or 3. has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a member; or 4. is convicted of an indictable offence. |
| 13.2 | The Board may refuse to deal with a complaint if it considers the complaint to be trivial or vexatious in nature. |
| 13.3 | If the Board decides to deal with the complaint, the Board:   1. must cause notice of the complaint to be served on the member concerned; and 2. must give the member at least 30 days from the time the notice is served within which to make submissions to the Board in connection with the complaint; and 3. must take into consideration any submissions made by the member in connection with the complaint. |
| 13.4 | The Board may, by resolution, expel the member from the Association or suspend the member from membership of the Association if, after considering the complaint and any submissions made in connection with the complaint, it is satisfied that the facts alleged in the complaint have been proved and the expulsion or suspension is warranted in the circumstances. |
| 13.5 | If at the meeting of the Board, the Board resolves to suspend or expel the member, the member may, not later than 48 hours after that meeting, give the Secretary a notice to the effect that he or she wishes to appeal to the Association in general meeting against the resolution. |
| 13.6 | If the Secretary receives a notice under S.13.5, he or she must notify the Board and the Board must convene a general meeting of the Association to be held within 21 days after the date on which the Secretary received the notice. |
| 13.7 | Any member appealing to the Association must be given by the Secretary no fewer than 7 days’ notice of the date, place and time of the general meeting convened under S.13.6. |
| 13.8 | At a general meeting of the Association convened under S.13.6:   1. no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and 2. the Board may place before the meeting details of the grounds for the resolution and the reasons for the passing of the resolution; and 3. the member, or his or her representative, must be given an opportunity to be heard; and 4. the members present must vote by secret ballot on the question whether the resolution should be confirmed or revoked. |
| 13.9 | A resolution is confirmed if, at the general meeting, not less than two-thirds of the members vote in person, or by proxy, in favour of the resolution. In any other case, the resolution is revoked. |
| 13.10 | The Board’s decision to suspend or expel a member takes effect 14 days after the day on which notice of the decision is given to the member, except that if the member appeals to the Association the member is not suspended or does not cease to be a member until the decision of the Board to suspend or expel him or her is confirmed by a resolution of the members. |
| 13.11 | If a person whose application for membership has been rejected does not appeal against the decision within 1 month after receiving written notice of the decision, or the person appeals but the appeal is unsuccessful, the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, refund the membership fee paid by the person. |
| 14 Notice of general meetings | |
| 14.1 | The Secretary of the Association, at least 14 days (or if a special resolution has been proposed at least 21 days) before the date fixed for holding a general meeting of the Association, must cause to be sent to each member of the Association a notice stating the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of the business to be conducted at the meeting. |
| 14.2 | Notice may be sent:   1. by prepaid post to the address appearing in the register of members; or 2. unless the member requests otherwise, by facsimile transmission or electronic transmission. |
| 14.3 | Where a notice is sent by post:   1. the service is effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter or packet containing the notice; and 2. unless the contrary is proved, service will be taken to have been effected at the time at which the letter or packet would be delivered in the ordinary course of post. |
| 14.4 | No business other than that set out in the notice convening the meeting may be conducted at the meeting. |
| 14.5 | A member intending to bring any business before a meeting may notify in writing, or by electronic transmission, the Secretary of that business, who must include that business in the notice calling the next general meeting. |
| 14.6 | Notice of a general meeting given to a member under S.14.1 must:   1. state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and 2. include a copy of any form that the Committee has approved for the appointment of a proxy. |
| 15 Annual general meetings | |
| 15.1 | The Association must hold its first annual general meeting within 18 months after its incorporation under the Act. |
| 15.2 | With the exception of the first annual general meeting of the Association, the Association must, at least once in each calendar year, and within 3 months prior the end of each financial year of the Association, call an annual general meeting of its members. |
| 15.3 | An annual general meeting is to be held in addition to any other general meeting that may be held in the same year. |
| 15.4 | Subject to S.15.1 and S.15.2, the Board may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting of the Association. |
| 15.5 | The notice convening the annual general meeting must specify that it is an annual general meeting. |
| 15.6 | The ordinary business of the annual general meeting shall be:   1. to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any general meeting held since that meeting; and 2. to receive from the Board such reports and statements upon the transactions of the Association during the last preceding financial year; and 3. to elect officers of the Association and the ordinary members of the Board; and 4. to receive and consider such statements submitted by the Association in accordance with the Act. |
| 15.7 | The annual general meeting may conduct any special business of which notice has been given in accordance with this constitution. |
| 16 Special general meetings | |
| 16.1 | In addition to the annual general meeting, other general meetings may be held in the same year. |
| 16.2 | All general meetings other than the annual general meeting are special general meetings. |
| 16.3 | The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting of the Association. |
| 16.4 | The Board must, on the request in writing of members representing not less than 5 per cent of the total number of members, convene a special general meeting of the Association. |
| 16.5 | The request for a special general meeting must:   1. state the objects of the meeting; and 2. be signed by the members requesting the meeting; and 3. be sent to the address of the Secretary; and 4. may consist of several documents in a similar form, each signed by one or more of the members making the requisition. |
| 16.6 | If the Board does not cause a special general meeting to be held within one month after the date on which the request is sent to the address of the Secretary, the members making the request, or any of them, may convene a special general meeting to be held not later than 3 months after that date. |
| 16.7 | If a special general meeting is convened by members in accordance with this rule, it must be convened in the same manner so far as possible as a meeting convened by the Board and all reasonable expenses incurred in convening the special general meeting must be refunded by the Association to the persons incurring the expenses. |
| 17 Special business | |
| 17.1 | All business that is conducted at a special general meeting and all business that is conducted at the annual general meeting, except for business conducted under the rules as ordinary business of the annual general meeting, is deemed to be special business. |
| 17.2 | A special resolution is confirmed if, at the general meeting, not less than two-thirds of the members vote in person, or by proxy, in favour of the resolution. In any other case, the resolution is revoked. |
| 18 Quorum at general meetings | |
| 18.1 | No item of business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members entitled under this constitution to vote is present at the time when the meeting is considering that item. |
| 18.2 | Ten percent of members personally present (who are themselves entitled under this constitution to vote at a general meeting) constitute a quorum for the conduct of the business of a general meeting. |
| 18.3 | A member may take part and vote in a general meeting in person, by proxy, or by using any technology that reasonably allows the member to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. |
| 18.4 | A member who participates in a meeting as mentioned in S.18.3 is taken to be present at the meeting. |
| 18.5 | If, within half an hour after the appointed time for the commencement of a general meeting, a quorum is not present:   1. in the case of a meeting convened upon the request of members-the meeting must be dissolved; and 2. in any other case-the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and (unless another place is specified by the Chair at the time of the adjournment or by written notice to members given before the day to which the meeting is adjourned) at the same place. |
| 18.6 | If at the adjourned meeting the quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, the members personally present (being not fewer than 3) shall be a quorum. |
| 19 Presiding at General Meetings | |
| 19.1 | The Chair, or in the Chair's absence, the Vice-Chair, shall preside at each general meeting of the Association. |
| 19.2 | If the Chair and the Vice-Chair are absent from a general meeting, or are unable to preside, or decline to preside, the members present must elect one of their number to preside as Chair. |
| 19.3 | The Chair must conduct the meeting in a proper and orderly way. |
| 20 Adjournment of General Meetings | |
| 20.1 | The person presiding may, with the consent of a majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and place to place. |
| 20.2 | No business may be conducted at an adjourned meeting other than the unfinished business from the meeting that was adjourned. |
| 20.3 | If a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in accordance with S.14. |
| 20.4 | Except as provided in S.20.3, it is not necessary to give notice of an adjournment or of the business to be conducted at an adjourned meeting. |
| 21 Voting at General Meetings | |
| 21.1 | Upon any question arising at a general meeting of the Association, a member has one vote only. |
| 21.2 | All votes must be given personally or by proxy, but no member may hold more than 5 proxies. |
| 21.3 | In the case of an equality of voting on a question, the Chair of the meeting is entitled to exercise a second or casting vote. |
| 21.4 | A member is not entitled to vote at a general meeting unless all moneys due and payable by the member to the Association have been paid, other than the amount of the annual subscription payable in respect of the current financial year. |
| 22 Poll at General Meetings | |
| 22.1 | If at a general meeting a poll on any question is demanded by not less than three members present in person or by proxy, it must be taken at that meeting in such manner as the Chair may direct and the resolution of the poll shall be deemed to be a resolution of the meeting on that question. |
| 22.2 | If a poll is held, the chair must appoint two members to conduct the secret ballot in the way the chair decides. |
| 22.3 | If a poll is demanded and taken, a declaration by the Chair of the result of the poll is evidence of the matter so declared. |
| 22.4 | If a question arising at a general meeting of the Association is determined on a show of hands:  (a) a declaration by the Chair that a resolution has been:   1. carried; or 2. carried unanimously; or 3. carried by a particular majority; or 4. lost; and   (b) an entry to that effect in the minute book of the Association:   1. is evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, that resolution. |
| 23 Proxies at General Meetings | |
| 23.1 | Each member is entitled to appoint another member who is a natural person as a proxy of the appointing member to attend and vote on behalf of the appointing member at any meeting by written notice given to the Secretary no later than 24 hours before the time of the meeting in respect of which the proxy is appointed. |
| 23.2 | The notice appointing the proxy must be in the form set out in Appendix 2. |
| 23.3 | The instrument appointing a proxy must be signed by the appointor or the appointor's attorney properly authorised in writing. |
| 23.4 | The instrument appointing a proxy is taken to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a secret ballot. |
| 23.5 | Unless otherwise instructed by the appointor, the proxy may vote as the proxy considers appropriate. |
| 24 Postal Ballots | |
| 24.1 | The Association may hold a postal or electronic ballot to determine any issue or proposal (other than an appeal under the disciplinary provisions, or an amendment to the constitution or the objects or purposes of the organisation). |
| 24.2 | A postal or electronic ballot is to be conducted in accordance with the By-laws. |
| 24.3 | Any member who wishes to have a reasonable submission circulated to accompany the motion must supply a copy to the Secretary within seven days of the issuance of notification of the meeting, and the Secretary must circulate a copy to all members. |
| 25 The Board | |
| 25.1 | The affairs of the Association shall be managed and controlled by a Board which, in addition to any powers and authorities conferred by this constitution, may exercise all such powers and do all such things as are within the objects of the Association, and are not by the Act or by this constitution required to be done by the Association in general meeting. |
| 25.2 | Subject to the Act and the Regulations, the Board shall have authority to interpret the meaning of this constitution and any other matter relating to the affairs of the Association on which this constitution are silent. |
| 25.3 | The Board:   1. shall control and manage the business and affairs of the Association; and 2. may, subject to this constitution, the Act and the Regulations, exercise all such powers and functions as may be exercised by the Association other than those powers and functions that are required by this constitution to be exercised by general meetings of the members of the Association; and 3. subject to this constitution, the Act and the Regulations, has power to perform all such acts and things as appear to the Board to be necessary or desirable for the proper management of the business and affairs of the Association. |
| 25.4 | The Board shall consist of:   1. the officers of the Association; and 2. not more than five ordinary members. |
| 25.5 | A Board member must be:   1. a member; and 2. a natural person; and 3. 18 years or over. |
| 25.6 | An act performed by the Board, a subcommittee or a person acting as a member of the Board is taken to have been validly performed even if the act was performed when:   1. there was a defect in the appointment of a member of the Board, subcommittee or person acting as a member of the Board; or 2. a Board member, subcommittee member or person acting as a member of the Board was disqualified from being a member. |
| 26 Election of ordinary Board members | |
| 26.1 | The first Board of the Association shall be comprised of such persons as hold office prior to incorporation. The first Board shall hold office until the first annual general meeting after incorporation. |
| 26.2 | All subsequent nominations of candidates for election as officers of the Association or as ordinary members of the Board must be:   * 1. made in writing, signed by two members of the Association and accompanied by the written consent of the candidate (which may be endorsed on the form of nomination); and   2. delivered to the Secretary of the Association not less than 7 days before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting,   except that a retiring Board member shall be eligible to stand for re-election without nomination. |
| 26.3 | Notice of all persons seeking election to the Board shall be given to all members of the association with the notice calling the meeting at which the election is to take place. |
| 26.4 | A list of the candidates' names in alphabetical order, with the names of the members who nominated each candidate, must be posted in a conspicuous place in the office or usual place of meeting of the association for at least 7 days immediately preceding the annual general meeting. |
| 26.5 | If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies on the Board, the candidates nominated shall be deemed to be elected and any vacancies shall be treated as casual vacancies. |
| 26.6 | If the number of nominations received is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, the persons nominated shall be deemed to be elected. |
| 26.7 | If the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a ballot must be held. |
| 26.8 | At the first annual general meeting after incorporation, one half of the members of the committee, who shall be chosen by ballot, shall retire from the committee. At each subsequent annual general meeting one half of the members of the committee, being the longest serving members, shall retire. |
| 26.9 | At any other annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association have been received, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare vacant:   1. all positions held by persons elected to the Board at the AGM 2 years previously; 2. all positions held by persons appointed to the Board under s26.10. (casual vacancies); and 3. hold elections for those positions. |
| 26.10 | In the event of a casual vacancy occurring in the office of an ordinary member of the Board, the Board may appoint any member of the association to fill the vacancy and the member appointed shall hold office, unless otherwise disqualified, until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting next following the date of the appointment. |
| 26.11 | The members chosen by ballot must be declared by the Chair to be duly elected as members of the Board. |
| 26.12 | A person who is eligible for election or re-election under this clause may:   1. propose or second himself or herself for election or re-election; and 2. vote for himself or herself. |
| 26.13 | Notice of all persons seeking election to the Board shall be given to all members of the Association with the notice calling the meeting at which the election is to take place. |
| 27 Officeholders | |
| 27.1 | The officers of the Association shall be:   1. a Chair (President); 2. a Vice-Chair (Vice President) bbnn; 3. a Treasurer; and 4. a Secretary. |
| 27.2 | Each officer shall be elected to their position by the Board from among the ordinary members elected by the Annual General Meeting at the first meeting of the Board following the Annual General Meeting according to the procedures laid down in the By-laws. |
| 27.3 | Each officer of the Association shall hold office from the time of their election by the Board until the conclusion of the election for officebearers at the first meeting of the Board following the annual general meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election. |
| 27.4 | In the event of a casual vacancy in any office referred to in S.26.10, the Board may appoint one of its members to the vacant office and the member appointed may continue in office up to the conclusion of the election for office bearers at the annual general meeting next following the date of the appointment. |
| 28 Secretary | |
| 28.1 | The Secretary of the Association must, as soon as practicable after being appointed as Secretary, notify the Association of his or her address and email contact address, if any. |
| 28.2 | The Secretary's functions include, but are not limited to:   1. keeping and maintaining the register of members, and making it available to members under this constitution; and 2. keeping records of all elections and appointments of office bearers and ordinary Board members; and 3. keeping records of the names of members of the Board present at a Board meeting or a general meeting; and 4. keeping full and correct minutes of all proceedings at Board meetings and general meetings, and 5. coordinating the correspondence of the Association. |
| 28.3 | Minutes of proceedings at a meeting must be adopted by the Board and signed by the person presiding at the meeting or by the person presiding at the next succeeding meeting. |
| 29 Treasurer | |
| 29.1 | It is the duty of the Treasurer of the Association to ensure:   * 1. that all money due to the Association is collected and received and that all payments authorised by the Association are made; and   2. that all money referred to in paragraph (a) is paid into such account or accounts of the Association as the Board may from time to time direct; and  1. that all payments from the funds of the Association are made with the authority of a general meeting or of the Board, and in so doing to ensure that all cheques are signed by himself or herself and at least one other authorised Board member, or by any two others as are authorised by the Board; and 2. that correct books and accounts are kept showing the financial affairs of the Association, including full details of all receipts and expenditure connected with the activities of the Association, such that:    1. its accounting records are kept as correctly record and explain the financial transactions and financial position of the Association;    2. its accounting records are kept in such manner as will enable true and fair accounts of the Association to be prepared from time to time; and    3. its accounting records are kept in such manner as will enable true and fair accounts of the Association to be conveniently and properly audited; and    4. its accounts are submitted to members at each annual general meeting of the Association showing the financial position of the Association at the end of the immediately preceding financial year. |
| 29.2 | If directed to do so by the Chair, the Treasurer must submit to the Board a report, balance sheet or financial statement in accordance with that direction. |
| 29.3 | The Committee may authorise the Treasurer to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Committee for each item on which the funds are expended. |
| 30 Public Officer | |
| 30.1 | The Secretary of the Board shall be the public officer of the Association. |
| 30.2 | The public officer must ensure that the necessary documents are filed with the appropriate authority in compliance with the Act. |
| 30.3 | The public officer must keep a current copy of the Rules of the Association. |
| 31 Ordinary members of the Board | |
|  | In the event of a casual vacancy occurring in the office of an ordinary member of the Board, the Board may appoint a member of the Association to fill the vacancy and the member appointed shall hold office, subject to this constitution, until the conclusion of the annual general meeting next following the date of the appointment. |
| 32 Leave of absence | |
| 32.1 | The Board may grant a Board member leave of absence from committee meetings for a period not exceeding 3 months. |
| 32.2 | The Board must not grant leave of absence retrospectively unless it is satisfied that it was not feasible for the Board member to seek the leave in advance. |
| 33 Vacancies on the Board | |
| 33.1 | The office of an officer of the Association, or of an ordinary member of the Board, becomes vacant if the officer or member:   1. ceases to be a member of the Association; or 2. becomes an insolvent under administration within the meaning of the Corporations Act; or 3. resigns from office by notice in writing given to the Secretary; or 4. is removed from office under S.40.1.; or 5. suffers from such mental or physical incapacity as to make it impossible to carry out the duties of the position; or 6. is disqualified from office under the Act; or 7. is absent without the consent of the Board from all meetings of the Board held during a period of 6 months; or 8. is convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty for which the maximum penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not less than 3 months. |
| 33.2 | A member of the Board may resign from the Board by giving written notice of resignation to the Secretary. |
| 33.3 | The resignation takes effect at   1. the time the notice is received by the Secretary; or 2. if a later time is stated in the notice - the later time. |
| 33.4 | The continuing members of the Board may act despite a casual vacancy on the Board. |
| 33.5 | However, if the number of Board members is less than the number fixed under S.36.1 as a quorum of the Board, the continuing members may act only to:   * 1. increase the number of Board members to the number required for a quorum; or   2. call a general meeting of the Association. |
| 34 Meetings of the Board | |
| 34.1 | Subject to this constitution, the Board may meet and conduct its proceedings as it considers appropriate. |
| 34.2 | The Board must meet at least 4 times in each year at such place and such times as the Board may determine. |
| 34.3 | Special meetings of the Board may be convened by the Chair or by any 4 members of the Board. |
| 34.4 | If the Secretary is unable or unwilling to call the special meeting, the Chair must call the meeting. |
| 34.5 | A request for a special meeting must state:   1. why the special meeting is called; and 2. the business to be conducted at the meeting. |
| 34.6 | A notice of a special meeting must state:   1. the day, time and place of the meeting; and 2. the business to be conducted at the meeting. |
| 34,7 | A special meeting of the Board must be held within 14 days after notice of the meeting is given to the members of the Board. |
| 35 Notice of Board meetings | |
| 35.1 | Oral or written notice of each Board meeting must be given to each member of the Board at least 2 business days before the date of the meeting. |
| 35.2 | Written notice must be given to members of the Board of any special meeting specifying the general nature of the business to be conducted, and no other business may be conducted at such a meeting, except business which the Board members present at the meeting unanimously agree to treat as urgent business. |
| 35.3 | Notice of a Board meeting is to be given in any way decided by the Board. |
| 36 Quorum for Board meetings | |
| 36.1 | A quorum for the conduct of the business of a meeting of the Board consists of 50% or more of the number of Board members at that point in time. |
| 36.2 | The Board may hold meetings, or permit a Board member to take part in its meetings, by using any technology that reasonably allows the member to hear and take part in discussions as they happen. |
| 36.3 | A Board member who participates in the meeting as mentioned in S.36.2 is taken to be present at the meeting and may count in the quorum. |
| 36.4 | No business may be conducted unless a quorum is present. |
| 36.5 | If within half an hour of the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present:   1. in the case of a special meeting - the meeting lapses; 2. in any other case - the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same place and the same time and day in the following week. |
| 36.6 | The Board may act notwithstanding any vacancy on the Board. |
| 37 Presiding at Board meetings | |
|  | At meetings of the Board:  (a) the Chair or, in the Chair's absence, the Vice-Chair presides as Chair; or  (b) if the Chair and the Vice-Chair are absent, or are unable to, or decline to, preside, the members present must choose one of their number to preside. |
| 38 Voting at Board meetings | |
| 38.1 | Questions arising at a meeting of the Board, or at a meeting of any subcommittee appointed by the Board, shall be determined by a majority of votes, including proxy votes, on a show of hands or, if a member requests, by a poll taken in such manner as the person presiding at that meeting may determine. |
| 38.2 | Each member present, or each member represented by proxy, at a meeting of the Board, or at a meeting of any subcommittee appointed by the Board (including the person presiding at the meeting), is entitled to one vote and, in the event of an equality of votes on any question, the person presiding may exercise a second or casting vote. |
| 38.3 | Any act or thing done or suffered, or purporting to have been done or suffered, by the Board or by a subcommittee appointed by the Board, is valid and effectual despite any defect that may afterwards be discovered in the appointment or qualification of any member of the Board or subcommittee. |
| 39 Disclosure of interest | |
| 39.1 | A Board member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a contract, or proposed contract, made by, or in the contemplation of, the Association (except if that pecuniary interest exists only by virtue of the fact that the member of the Board is a member of a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established, or a pecuniary interest that exists only by virtue of the fact that the member of the Board is an employee of the Association, or a pecuniary interest that the member of the Board has in common with all or a substantial proportion of the members of the incorporated Association), must disclose the nature and extent of the interest to the Board. |
| 39.2 | A Board member having any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a contract, or proposed contract, made by, or in the contemplation of, the Association (except if that pecuniary interest exists only by virtue of the fact that the member of the Board is a member of a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established, or a pecuniary interest that exists only by virtue of the fact that the member of the Board is an employee of the Association, or a pecuniary interest that the member of the Board has in common with all or a substantial proportion of the members of the incorporated Association), must not take part in any deliberations or decision of the Board with respect to that contract. |
| 39.3 | The Secretary must record the disclosure in the minutes of the meeting of the Board at which it is made. |
| 39.4 | The Chair must ensure a Board member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a contract, or proposed contract, complies with the Act. |
| 39.5 | If at a meeting of the Board or a subcommittee a member of the Board or subcommittee votes in respect of any matter in which the member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest, that vote is not to be counted. |
| 40 Removal of Board member | |
| 40.1 | The Association in general meeting may, by resolution, remove any member of the Board before the expiration of the member's term of office and appoint another member in his or her place to hold office until the expiration of the term of the first-mentioned member. |
| 40.2 | A member has no right of appeal against the member's removal from office under this rule. |
| 40.3 | A member who is the subject of a proposed resolution referred to in S.40.1 may make representations in writing to the Secretary or Chair of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association. |
| 40.4 | The Secretary or the Chair may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not so given, the member is entitled to require that they be read out at the meeting. |
| 41 Minutes of meetings | |
| 41.1 | The Secretary of the Association must keep proper minutes of the resolutions and proceedings of each general meeting, and each Board meeting, together with a record of the names of persons present at Board meetings, and a record of any declarations of conflict of interest, and these shall be entered within one month after the relevant meeting in minute books kept for the purpose. |
| 41.2 | The minutes kept pursuant to this rule must be confirmed by the members of the Association or the members of the Board (as relevant) at a subsequent meeting. |
| 41.3 | The Chair must ensure that the minutes taken of a general meeting or Board meeting under S.41.1 are checked and signed as correct by the Chair of the general meeting or Board meeting to which those minutes relate or by the Chair of the next succeeding general meeting or Board meeting, as the case requires. |
| 41.4 | When minutes have been entered and signed as correct under this rule, they are, until the contrary is proved, evidence that:   1. the general meeting or Board meeting to which they relate was duly convened and held; and 2. all proceedings recorded as having taken place at the meeting did in fact take place at that meeting; and 3. all appointments or elections purporting to have been made at that meeting have been validly made. |
| 41.5 | If asked by a member of the Association, the Secretary must, within 28 days after the request is made:   1. make the minute book for a particular general meeting available for inspection by the member at a mutually agreed time and place; or 2. give the member copies of the minutes of the meeting. |
| 41.6 | The Association may require the member to pay the reasonable costs of providing copies of the minutes |
| 42 Subcommittees | |
| 42.1 | The Board may, in writing, delegate to one or more subcommittees (consisting of the member or members of the Association that the Board considers appropriate) the exercise of the functions of the Board that are specified in the instrument, other than:   * 1. this power of delegation; and   2. a function that is a function imposed on the Board by the Act, by any other law, or by resolution of the Association in general meeting. |
| 42.2 | The Board may co-opt any person as a member of a subcommittee without voting rights, whether or not the person is a member of the Association. |
| 42.3 | A function, the exercise of which has been delegated to a subcommittee under this section may, while the delegation remains unrevoked, be exercised from time to time by the subcommittee in accordance with the terms of the delegation. |
| 42.4 | A delegation under this section may be made subject to any conditions or limitations about the exercise of any function, or about time or circumstances, that may be specified in the instrument of delegation. |
| 42.5 | Despite any delegation under this section, the Board may continue to exercise any function delegated. |
| 42.6 | Any act or thing done or suffered by a subcommittee acting in the exercise of a delegation under this section has the same force and effect as it would have if it had been done or suffered by the Board. |
| 42.7 | The Board may, in writing, revoke wholly or in part any delegation under this section. |
| 42.8 | A subcommittee may meet and adjourn as it considers appropriate. |
| 42.9 | A member of the subcommittee who is not a member of the Board is not entitled to vote at a Board meeting. |
| 42.10 | A subcommittee may elect a chair of its meetings. |
| 42.11 | A question arising at a subcommittee meeting is to be decided by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting and, in the event of an equality of votes on any question, the person presiding may exercise a second or casting vote. |
| 43 Executive Committee | |
| 43.1 | The Chair, the vice-Chair, the Treasurer and the Secretary constitute the Executive Committee. |
| 43.2 | During the period between meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee may issue instructions to the public officer and servants of the Association in matters of urgency connected with the management of the affairs of the Association. |
| 43.3 | The Executive Committee is to report on any instructions issued under S.43.2 to the next meeting of the committee. |
| 44 Collective responsibility of Board | |
| 44.1 | As soon as practicable after being elected to the Board, each Board member must become familiar with the Act and regulations made under the Act. |
| 44.2 | The Board is collectively responsible for ensuring the Association complies with the Act and regulations made under the Act. |
| 45 Income and property of the Association | |
| 45.1 | The income and property of the Association is to be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association and no part of that property or income may be paid or otherwise distributed, directly or indirectly, by way of bonus, dividend, or similar payment to members, except in good faith in the promotion of those objects. |
| 45.2 | The Association may:   1. pay a servant or member of the Association;    1. remuneration in return for services rendered to the Association, or for goods supplied to the Association, in the ordinary course of business of the servant or member; or    2. remuneration that constitutes a reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the servant or member for any of the objects or purposes of the Association; or    3. interest at a rate not exceeding 7.25% on money lent to the Association by the servant or member; or    4. a reasonable amount by way of rent for premises, or a part of premises, let to the Association by the servant or member; and 2. pay a member of the Board remuneration in return for carrying out the functions of a member of the Board; and 3. pay a member of a subcommittee remuneration in return for carrying out the functions of a member of the subcommittee; and 4. if so requested by or on behalf of any other association, organisation or body, appoint or nominate a member of the Association to an office in that other association, organisation or body. |
| 45.3 | Despite S.45.2 (a), (b) and (c), the Association is not to pay a person any amount under that section unless the Board has first approved that payment. |
| 45.4 | Despite S.45.2 (d), the Association is not to appoint or nominate a member of the Association under that S. to an office in respect of which remuneration is payable unless the Association or Board has first approved:   1. that appointment or nomination; and 2. the receipt of that remuneration by that member. |
| 46 Funds | |
| 46.1 | The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited. |
| 46.2 | The Treasurer of the Association must:   1. collect and receive all moneys due to the Association and make all payments authorised by the Association; and 2. keep correct accounts and books in the English language showing the financial affairs of the Association with full details of all receipts and expenditure connected with the activities of the Association. |
| 46.3 | All money received by the Association must be deposited as soon as practicable and without deduction to the credit of the Association's financial institution account. |
| 46.4 | The Association must, as soon as practicable after receiving any money, issue an appropriate receipt. |
| 46.5 | A cheque is not to be drawn on the Association's account except for the purpose of making a payment that has been authorised by the Board. |
| 46.6 | Except with the authority of the Board, a payment of an amount exceeding $50 is not to be made from the funds of the Association otherwise than by cheque drawn on the Association's account or by electronic funds transfer. |
| 46.7 | Cheques, other than cheques for wages, allowances or petty cash recoupment, must be crossed 'not negotiable'. |
| 46.8 | All cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments of $100 or more must be signed by two members of the Board or employees of the Association, being members of the Board or employees authorised to do so by the Board. |
| 46.9 | With the approval of the Board, the Treasurer may maintain a petty cash account on the imprest system provided that all money paid from or paid into the petty cash account is accurately recorded at the time of the transaction, subject to any conditions the Board may impose. |
| 46.10 | The funds of the Association shall be derived from entrance fees, annual subscriptions, donations and, subject to any resolution passed by the Association in general meeting and subject to the Act, such other sources as the Board determines. |
| 46.11 | All expenditure must be approved or ratified at a Board meeting. |
| 47 Auditor | |
| 47.1 | If required by the Act, at each annual general meeting the members of the Association present at the meeting are to appoint a person as the auditor of the Association. |
| 47.2 | If an auditor is not appointed at an annual general meeting under S.47.1 as required by the Act, the Board is to appoint a person as the auditor of the Association as soon as practicable after that annual general meeting. |
| 47.3 | The auditor is to hold office until the next annual general meeting and is eligible for re-appointment. |
| 47.4 | The first auditor:   1. may be appointed by the Board before the first annual general meeting; and 2. if so appointed, holds office until the first annual general meeting unless earlier removed by a resolution of the members of the Association at a general meeting. |
| 47.5 | If the first auditor is appointed by the Board under S.47.4 (a) and subsequently removed at a general meeting under S.47.4 (b), the members of the Association, at that general meeting, may appoint an auditor to hold office until the first annual general meeting. |
| 47.6 | Except as provided in S.47.4 (b), the auditor may only be removed from office by special resolution. |
| 47.7 | If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of auditor, the Board is to appoint a person to fill the vacancy until the next annual general meeting. |
| 48 Audit of accounts | |
| 48.1 | If required by the Act, the auditor is to audit the financial affairs of the Association at least once in each financial year of the Association. |
| 48.2 | The auditor, after auditing the financial affairs of the Association for a particular financial year of the Association, is to:   1. certify as to the correctness of the accounts of the Association; and 2. at the next annual general meeting, provide a written report to the members of the Association present at that meeting. |
| 48.3 | In the report and in certifying to the accounts, the auditor is to:   1. specify the information, if any, that he or she has required under S.48.1 and obtained; and 2. state whether, in his or her opinion, the accounts exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of the Association according to the information at his or her disposal; and 3. state whether the rules relating to the administration of the funds of the Association have been observed. |
| 48.4 | The public officer of the Association is to deliver to the auditor a list of all the accounting records, books and accounts of the Association. |
| 48.5 | The auditor may:   1. have access to the accounting records, books and accounts of the Association; and 2. require from any servant of the Association any information the auditor considers necessary for the performance of his or her duties; and 3. employ any person to assist in auditing the financial affairs of the Association; and 4. examine any member of the Board, or any servant of the Association, in relation to the accounting records, books and accounts of the Association. |
| 49 Insurance | |
|  | The Association may effect and maintain insurance. |
| 50 By-Laws | |
| 50.1 | The Board may make, amend or repeal By-laws, not inconsistent with this constitution, for the internal management of the Association. |
| 50.2 | A By-law may be set aside by a vote of members at a general meeting of the Association. |
| 51 Seal | |
| 51.1 | The seal of the Association is to be in the form of a rubber stamp inscribed in legible characters with the name of the Association encircling the word ‘Seal’. |
| 51.2 | The common seal of the Association must be kept in the custody of the Secretary or of such other person as the Board from time to time decides. |
| 51.3 | The common seal must not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of the Board and the affixing of the common seal must be attested by the signatures either of two members of the Board, or of one member of the Board and of the public officer of the Association. |
| 51.4 | If a sealed instrument has been attested under S.51.3, it is presumed, unless the contrary is shown, that the seal was affixed to that instrument by the authority of the Board. |
| 51.5 | Every use of the seal shall be recorded in the minute book of the Association. |
| 52 Notice to members | |
| 52.1 | Any notice that is required to be given to a member, by or on behalf of the Association, under this constitution may be given by:   1. delivering the notice to the member personally; or 2. sending it by prepaid post addressed to the member at that member's address shown in the register of members; or 3. facsimile transmission, if the member has requested that the notice be given to him or her in this manner; or 4. electronic transmission, unless the member has requested that the notice not be given to him or her in this manner. |
| 52.2 | However, notice of the following meetings must be given in writing:   1. a meeting called to hear and decide the appeal of a person against the Board's decision;    1. to reject the person's application for membership of the association; or    2. to terminate the person's membership of the association;   (b) a meeting called to hear and decide a proposed special resolution of the association. |
| 53 Custody and inspection of books and records | |
| 53.1 | Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, the Secretary must keep in his or her custody or under his or her control:   1. records, books and other financial documents of the Association; and 2. this constitution; and 3. minutes of all Board meetings and general meetings of the Association. |
| 53.2 | All accounts, books, securities and any other relevant documents of the Association must be available for inspection free of charge by any member upon request at any reasonable hour:   1. at the main premises of the Association; or 2. if the Association has no premises, at the Association’s official address,   except that the Board may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of the Association that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the Association. |
| 53.3 | Except as provided in S.53.2, a member may make a copy of any accounts, books, securities and any other relevant documents of the Association. |
| 53.4 | Except as provided in S.53.2, a member of the Association may obtain from the Secretary a copy of any of the documents referred to in S.53.1 (1) on payment of a fee of not more than $1 for each page copied. |
| 54 Winding up | |
| 54.1 | At the first general meeting of the Association, the Association must pass a special resolution nominating:   1. another Association; or 2. a fund, authority or institution;   in which it is to vest its surplus property in the event of the dissolution or winding up of the Association, being a body which has similar objects, which is not carried out for the purposes of profit or gain to its individual members, and which fulfils the requirements specified in the Act. |
| 54.2 | At any subsequent general meeting the Association may by special resolution revoke that nomination and nominate a different Association, fund, authority or institution, being a body which has similar objects, which is not carried out for the purposes of profit or gain to its individual members, and which fulfils the requirements specified in the Act. |
| 54.3 | In the event of the dissolution or winding up of the Association the surplus property must be given or transferred in accordance with the provisions of the Act to that body specified in S.54.1. |

# Appendix 1: By-Laws

If this constitution is adopted the By-laws must provide for

* A membership form;
* The amount of any entrance fee (if any) for each class of member;
* The amount of the annual subscription (if any) for each ordinary membership and for each other class of membership;
* The procedures for postal or electronic ballots;
* The procedures for the election of officers by the Board:
* Proxy forms.

# Appendix 2: Draft forms

## Membership Form

## Proxy Form

If a member wants a proxy to vote for or against a resolution the instrument appointing the proxy must be in the following or similar form:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | [Name of association]:  I,  of  being a member of the association, appoint  of  as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the (annual) general meeting of the association, to be held on the day of 20  and at any adjournment of the meeting.  Signed this day of 20  Signature  This form is to be used \*in favour of/\*against [strike out whichever is not wanted] the following resolutions--  [List relevant resolutions] |

# Appendix 3: Draft By-Law - Conduct of postal ballots

#### 1 Ballots

(1) The committee must:

1. cause the details of the proposal on which the ballot is to be held to be set out in a statement; and
2. fix the dates for:
3. the forwarding of ballots to members; and

(ii) the closing of the ballot; and

1. appoint a returning officer for the ballot;

(2) Every ballot must be conducted by the returning officer appointed by the committee.

#### 2 Returning officers

(1) A committee member of the association may not be appointed as a returning officer.

(2) The returning officer may be assisted in the performance of his or her duties by any person (who would be eligible to be a returning officer) appointed by the returning officer.

#### 3 Preparation of voting roll and ballot papers

(1) The returning officer must prepare a roll of the full names and addresses of the members of the association who are eligible to vote.

(2) A person whose name is on the roll is entitled to vote in the ballot, and no person is otherwise so entitled.

(3) The returning officer must cause ballot papers to be prepared:

1. in or to the effect of Form A in this Schedule; or
2. in such other form as the committee determines.

(4) Each ballot paper must:

1. be initialled by the returning officer or an appointed assistant; or
2. bear a mark that identifies it as a genuine ballot paper.

(5) The returning officer must, at least 14 days (or 21 days in the case of a special resolution) before the date fixed for the closing of the ballot, send by post or otherwise deliver to every member entitled to vote in the ballot one set of the following material:

1. one ballot paper;
2. an envelope (in this Schedule referred to as **"the outer envelope"**) addressed to the returning officer and the reverse side of which is noted or printed with the name and address of the member;
3. a small envelope (in this Schedule referred to as **"the inner envelope"**) in which the ballot paper is to be enclosed;
4. a copy of a statement prepared by the board setting out the terms of the resolution;
5. in the case of a special resolution-a copy of a statement to the effect that the resolution is intended to be passed as a special resolution.

#### 4 Duplicate ballot papers

(1) The returning officer may send a duplicate ballot paper to any voter if the returning officer is satisfied:

1. that the voter has not received a ballot paper; or
2. that the ballot paper received by the voter has been lost, spoilt or destroyed and that the voter has not already voted.

(2) If a duplicate ballot paper is sent, the relevant outer envelope is to be marked with the word “Duplicate”.

#### 5 Voting

A member casts a vote in the ballot by:

1. marking his or her vote on the ballot paper according to the instructions on the ballot paper; and
2. sending the ballot paper, in the envelopes provided, to the returning officer.

#### 6 Safe keeping of ballot papers

(1) The returning officer must provide a ballot box that must be secured immediately before the ballot papers are delivered to members in accordance with [clause](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/air2010398/s4.html#clause) 3 (5) and must remain secured until the close of the ballot.

(2) The returning officer must place the outer envelopes in the ballot box not later than the time and date fixed on the ballot paper for the closing of the ballot.

#### 7 Counting of the votes

(1) As soon as practicable after the date fixed for the closing of the ballot, the returning officer must, in the presence of such scrutineers as may be appointed by the committee, open the ballot box and deal with the contents in accordance with subclause (3).

(2) The returning officer must:

1. examine the outer envelopes; and
2. if a duplicate outer envelope has been issued and the original outer envelope is received, reject the original envelope and mark it “rejected”; and
3. mark the voter’s name on the roll by drawing a line through the name; and
4. remove the inner envelopes from the outer envelopes; and
5. when all the inner envelopes have been dealt with in the above manner, open all unrejected inner envelopes and take the ballot papers from them.

(3) The ballot papers must be scrutinised by the returning officer who must reject as informal any ballot paper that:

1. is not duly initialled by the returning officer or appointed assistant or does not bear a mark that identifies it as a genuine ballot paper; or
2. is so imperfectly marked that the intention of the voter cannot be ascertained by the returning officer; or
3. has any mark or writing not authorised by this Schedule that, in the opinion of the returning officer, will enable the voter to be identified; or
4. has not been marked as prescribed on the ballot paper itself.

#### 8 Statement by returning officer

(1) The returning officer must count all votes cast and make out and sign a statement of:

1. the number of formal votes cast in favour of the proposal; and
2. the number of formal votes cast against the proposal; and
3. the number of informal votes cast; and
4. the number of envelopes marked “rejected”; and
5. the proportion of the formal votes cast in favour of the proposal.

(2) On the declaration of the returning officer of the result of the postal ballot, the committee must cause an entry to be made in the minute book showing the particulars referred to in subclause (1) (a)-(e).

(3) The returning officer must forward a copy of the statement to the chairperson of the committee who must announce the result of the ballot at the next general meeting.

#### 9 Notification of result of ballot for special resolutions

In the case of a special resolution, the association must cause the result of the ballot to be notified in writing to its members as soon as practicable after the ballot.

#### 10 Retention of ballot papers

(1) The returning officer must retain:

1. all ballot papers (whether formal or otherwise); and
2. all rejected outer envelopes; and
3. all rolls; and
4. used in connection with the conduct of the postal ballot, locked in the ballot box, in accordance with this [clause](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/air2010398/s4.html#clause).

(2) The returning officer must retain those items for a period of not less than 8 weeks after the date fixed for the closing of the ballot unless directed in writing by the committee to retain those items for a longer period.

#### Form A - Postal ballot paper

#### Postal ballot paper

*Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010*(Schedule 3, [clause](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/air2010398/s4.html#clause) 3 (3))

**Note:**Before completing this ballot paper, please read the “How to vote” section below.

Name of Association:

Ballot of members to determine the following proposal:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Do you support the above proposal? (Please write YES or NO in the box) |  |  |
|  |  |  |

The ballot will close at [time] on [date].

#### How to vote;

(1) Read these directions and the ballot paper carefully.

(2) If:

1. you are in favour of the proposal-write the word “YES” in the box provided above; or
2. you are not in favour of the proposal-write the word “NO” in the box provided above.

(3) After marking the ballot paper, fold it and place it in the inner envelope provided and seal the envelope. Then place the inner envelope in the envelope addressed to the returning officer.

(4) Forward this envelope either by post or personal delivery so as to reach the returning officer not later than the time and date set out above.

(5) Unless the ballot paper is marked as indicated in 3 above and the details referred to in 2 above are completed in full, your vote may be rejected as informal.